

INGALLS TO BROWN.

An Open Letter to the Colored Shawnee Statesman.

INGALLS DEFENDS HIS RECORD

In His Statements Regarding the Colored Race—Colonization as a Remedy for Brutality Practiced Against Them.

From the St. Louis Republic.

ATCHISON, Kan. July 28.—The following is an open letter from Senator Ingalls to John Brown of Topeka, in reply to his demand to take the senator off the Republican platform:

"ATCHISON, Kas., July 27.—To Colonel John Brown, Topeka, Kas.: Dear Sir—I am grieved to learn from an imperfect report of your speech in the Capital last evening that you have instructed the Republican State Central committee to call me off, under penalty of the loss of the negro vote at the coming election, unless I apologize for having advocated the 'deportation of the colored race.' This is not the first time I have been informed what opinions I entertain in relation to the negro race. I have been told, but your control of the colored vote of the state is so absolute, and your ability so commanding that I must plead the menace to the party and myself in excuse for the precipitation of my reply.

"My attitude from early life has been one of friendship and compassion for the unfortunate race to which you belong. I was an Abolitionist in my boyhood, and have been importunate in my demands for justice since their emancipation and enfranchisement. I have witnessed with impatient regret the acquiescence of the Republican party in the abrogation of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments by the south and the abandonment of the negro to his fate. In every southern state where the colored vote is large enough to threaten white supremacy citizenship is a farce and suffrage a mockery. By the recent repeal of the national election laws by the Democratic party in congress the last shed of protection for the black man's ballot has been destroyed, and he has been delivered, bound hand and foot, to the tender mercies of his enemies.

"The horrors of Siberia, the edicts of the czar against the Jews, the brutal mob violence to the Chinese, have aroused the conscience of humanity, but they are surpassed by the cruelties and barbarity by the increasing crimes against the negroes in the United States. Scarcely a day passes without the record of the death by torture of some 'negro brute' at the hands of an infuriated populace. To accuse is to condemn. Without trial or defense, they are dragged to death at the stake or by a rope. No one can read the ghastly details of burning, mutilation, torture, the thrusting of hot irons into the eyes, the flaying alive, the aggravation of agony without impassioned credulity. These are revelations of inconceivable depravity. The crimes of which the victims are accused are inexcusable, but they are not proved, and the vengeance is infernal. It is approved by public opinion, and has the complicity of the state.

"I have said, and shall repeat as often as occasion serves, that if this condition is inevitable, the races cannot be reconciled on the basis of justice and equal rights, then separation at whatever cost is the dictate of wisdom, morality and safety for both. By consenting to the gigantic crimes, the north becomes fully an accomplice, and must suffer the penalty, share and share alike, with those by whom they are committed. We can not protest that we are not our brothers' keepers and escape responsibility. His blood will cry out against us from the ground.

"The colored voter is a native American citizen and has, in theory, under the constitution and laws, the same rights that I possess. He is entitled to be organized, degraded and proscribed in half the states of the union. In many ways his condition is becoming worse rather than better. He has the right of free migration. He can come and go as he will. No one can compel him to depart; but it has not been regarded as felonious to allude to colonization as one of the solutions of what still confessedly remains one of the darkest problems of our civilization.

"I have neither advocated it nor condemned it. I have stated it as one of the remedies that remained, and have discussed it, but I have gone further, I should not have lapsed into disparagement. The separation of the races has been for many years favored by many illustrious men, black and white. Jefferson and Madison, so long ago as 1801, advanced the proposition. In 1810 the Virginia legislature passed resolutions in its favor, and societies were organized both in northern and southern states. Bushrod Washington, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Henry Clay, Rufus King, Daniel Webster, Gerrit Smith, Bishops Hopkins and Turner, and Prof. Blyden are a few among the philanthropists who believed in separation, and the colonization of the black race in Africa. No one need apologize nor be ashamed to be found in such society even in Kansas, where a man is not always judged by the company he keeps.

"In view, therefore, of the fact that I am not the inventor, but only the historian of the plan which you disapprove, and, because, also, of the extenuating circumstances that I was the friend of the colored race before some of the empty, ignorant and mercenary crapsnooters, who now pose as their representatives, were born, I venture to hope that you will recall the ultimatum you have submitted to the committee, and not deprive me summarily of the opportunity of being heard by the people upon the important state and national issues presented in the campaign. Very respectfully yours, JOHN J. INGALLS."

TAKES A BIG CONTRACT.

L. O. Pickering Promises to Close Every Joint if Elected.

L. O. Pickering, the Prohibition candidate for governor, has written a reply to the letter sent to the chairman of all the political parties by the Wichita Temperance League.

The candidates were informed that the members of the league had all agreed not to vote for any candidate who would not publicly pledge himself to a vigorous enforcement of the prohibitory law.

Mr. Pickering is the only candidate who has made the public pledge asked by the Wichita temperance workers. In his letter he says:

"I most unhesitatingly pledge myself if elected governor of the state of Kansas

that I will use the utmost power provided by the constitution and laws of the state to secure the faithful execution and enforcement of the laws and especially the laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. I furthermore pledge myself if elected governor of Kansas that I will cause every open saloon and whisky joint in the state to be closed within ninety days from the date of my inauguration, and I make this pledge with the knowledge of the power and authority with which the constitution and laws would clothe me as chief executive, and an acquaintance for more than thirty-five years, with the people of Kansas as one of her citizens."

NORTH TOPEKA.

Items of Interest from the North Side of the River.

J. T. Kirk is removing his family to the South side today.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Maze are the parents of an infant son.

Geo. B. Payne has sold his yearling McGregor colt to parties in Texas for \$150.

Mrs. Chas. Lindberg of Cherokee, Iowa, is visiting her mother Mrs. Anna Nyström.

Rev. Mr. Parsons of Kewanee, Ill., occupied the pulpit at the Presbyterian church yesterday.

It has been decided to suspend evening services at the Baptist church during the month of August.

Mrs. Mitchell of Cawker City, is visiting her daughter Mrs. Harry Petro. She is on her way to Pennsylvania.

The Epworth League of the Kansas Avenue M. E. church will hold its semi-monthly meeting tomorrow evening.

Cards have been issued announcing the marriage of Miss Dervia Oswald and Mr. J. M. Williams on Wednesday, August 15.

Mrs. F. P. Leavenworth, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. A. J. Arnold the past month, will return to her home in Minneapolis, Minn., tomorrow.

Eri Hansford is erecting a large mill on his farm near Silver Lake for the manufacture of sorghum molasses. He has 150 acres planted to sorghum.

The First ward Republican club will meet at the engine house tonight. Ois Hingate is expected to make a speech. Captain Rowley's glee club will sing.

The Thirty-Fifth district Democratic committee met Saturday afternoon and fixed upon Saturday August 4th, as the date for the district primaries and August 11th as the date for the convention to nominate a candidate for representative. The convention will be held at the engine house.

Mrs. O. D. Skinner entertained her Sunday school class of twenty-three young girls this afternoon, at her home on North Jackson street. Miss Daisy Ramsauer, of Enid, Oklahoma, was the guest of honor. Those present were: Mamie Shaffer, Birdie Stoker, Zou Parmore, Jessie Bickell, Jodie Pratt, Minnie Dick, Mary Daub, Jennie Johnson, Nona Akeroyd, Jessie Carr, Edna Schoonmaker, Aggie Bickell, Pearl Barney, Lida Gunn, Nellie York, Bertha Wise, Leahy Bean, Lizzie Altman, Ethel England, Nellie Howard, Lucy Fletcher, Nellie Ewen, Julia Hupp, Emma Evans, Daisy Ramsauer.

Go to Will Griffith's for the best tin, galvanized iron and pump work.

Monarch gasoline stoves at Henry's.

Go to Henry's for roofing and spouting.

A full leather extension top surrey for \$100, at Lukens Bros., North Topeka.

"Our New Delight" and all Dangler stoves at H. M. Gimes.

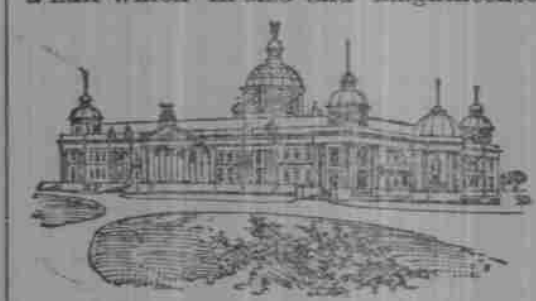
For bargains in shingles see E. P. Ewart, Gordon and Kansas avenue.

A GLADSTONE MEMORIAL HALL.

It May Be Erected as a Permanent Headquarters for the Liberal Party.

They are talking in England about erecting in London an immense assembly hall which is to serve the triple purpose of a lasting memorial to Mr. Gladstone, a suitable meeting place for great political demonstrations and a London headquarters for the Liberal party. It seems there is at present no large hall in the English capital suitable for political meetings on a large scale, and some of the influential Liberals, believing that such a hall would greatly advance the interests of their party in the city, propose to make good the deficiency. The project has been under consideration for a couple of years, and the hall would probably have been erected before this if it were not for the difficulty of securing a suitable site.

The design for such a structure made by Mr. Woodworth seems to provide for a hall which in size and magnificence



PROPOSED GLADSTONE MEMORIAL HALL.

would be a worthy memorial of the great statesman and at the same time answer admirably for the other ends in view. At one end of the building is to be placed a heroic statue of Mr. Gladstone under an architectural canopy surrounded by a gilded dome. The grand entrance portico will be placed at one side of the building, but entrance may be made from all sides of the hall, which will be surrounded by corridors serving the double purpose of facilitating the rapid filling or clearing of the room and of deadening the noise from without.

At the end of the hall next the statue of Mr. Gladstone the large platform will be placed, with suitable ante-rooms for the convenience of speakers and officers of meetings. With the aid of balconies and galleries the hall would comfortably seat over 10,000 persons, and the acoustics, ventilation and heating are all carefully provided for. At the sides of the hall are to be conference rooms and offices, and the lower rooms on the first floor will probably be used for library purposes. The estimated cost of the edifice will be between \$375,000 and \$500,000, the exact amount depending upon matters of detail that have not yet been settled.

LAST DAY OF COURT.

District Court Closes Today Until Next September.

SEVERAL IMPORTANT CASES

Acted On—Injunction Granted Against M. E. Lowe—Other Cases.

The district court adjourned this noon until the beginning of the September term, with the exception of two sessions that will be held in the meantime. On Friday, August 10th, several cases will be tried that have been especially set for that day, one of which is the city scavenger injunction. Friday the first will also be a general motion day instead of the first day of the September term, which falls on Saturday day.

In the meantime Judge Hazen will try to take some rest.

A Temporary Injunction.

Judge Hazen granted a temporary injunction today preventing M. E. Lowe from doing any scavenger work in Topeka. The permanent injunction will be argued August 10. It was asked for by T. W. Durham, the city scavenger. Durham claims that under ordinance No. 1718, lately passed by the council, he as the city scavenger, is the exclusive one with authority to do scavenger work in Topeka, and that Lowe's continued work in that line is an encroachment in his exclusive business.

Councilman Bradford, his attorney, and Durham's bondsmen for costs, are City Physician Hibben and Harry Adams, the mayor's law partner. The case will devolve wholly on the legality of the ordinance, and the right of the city to create a monopoly. S. B. Isenhart will fight the ordinance.

Court Decisions.

Judge Hazen denied a writ of habeas corpus to Patrick McEntee to release him from the asylum today. The writ was denied, however, because it wasn't needed. McEntee was released from the asylum after the commencement of the suit.

The Womack bicycle cases were decided today. Judge Hazen awarded Ames & Frost the proceeds from the sale of the Imperial wheels, and the Simmonds Hardware company the proceeds from the wheels. The case was over the stock of the bankrupt Womack bicycle concern.

A motion for a new trial in the case of Crum against The New Hampshire Fire Insurance company, a case from Oaige county, was granted today on the ground that the jury in the former trial disregarded its instructions. Mr. Crum is suing for \$1,000 insurance alleged to be due from fire damage to his mill.

A motion for a new trial was sustained in the case of Sowers vs. Giles. The case involved 84 acres of land south of town.

L. T. Yount Sued.

William A. Beach of Waukegan county, began a suit in the district court today to recover the amount of a promissory note from L. T. Yount, W. A. Yount and A. H. Town. The note was made in April, 1889, in favor of the plaintiff for \$340, payable in nine months with interest at 16 per cent after maturity. The petition says that only \$240 has been paid, and asks judgment for the remaining \$100 and interest.

Tillotson in Lawrence.

City Attorney D. C. Tillotson went to Lawrence today for two purposes. He will waive his preliminary hearing in the justice court on the charge of criminal libel, and bind himself over to the Douglas county district court. But this is not his principal mission today. It is probable that Judge Benson will pass on the motion of the city of Topeka for a new trial in the Decker, Mullins & Berry case. This motion has been under advisement for ten days.

S. B. Isenhart, Mr. Tillotson's associate in the case, says that while the motion for a new trial will probably be overruled, Judge Benson is liable to knock off \$24,000 of the jury's verdict. If this is done it will be on the clause of the statutes which provides that the city shall not be responsible to the contractors in any sum above the contract price of the work. In this case the contract price was \$237,000, of which about \$184,500 is admitted to have been paid. Thus it will be seen that the jury's verdict of \$73,500 against the city exceeds the contract price by about \$24,000.

PHELPS IN BERLIN.

His Entertainments Were the Talk of the Whole Town.

Berliners will never cease talking of the manner in which Minister Phelps procured a handsome residence right in the heart of their capital and within gunshot of the Linden—not a small undertaking in a city where the private houses can be counted on the fingers of one hand and where everybody lives in flats. The only suitable house, for which Mr. Phelps had offered an annual rental of 100,000 marks, was unavailable, owing to legal difficulties, and though the court, the foreign office and his friends of the diplomatic corps assisted in the search, no other dwelling fit for his purpose could be found. With the practical idea of an American, and regardless of cost where the proper representation of his country was concerned, Mr. Phelps then decided to create the right kind of a house if he could not find it ready.

He leased the upper part of a new house in Neue Wilhelm strasse, and at once commenced tearing down and rebuilding until a typical American home had been established, which on account of its amplitude and accessibility to light and air, became the talk of the town.

The entire American colony was invited for the opening, and thereafter the minister's residence was never closed against any of his countrymen, rich or poor; indeed it became the Mecca of many a poor and struggling artist or student, and none left it without kindly advice and—where needed—substantial aid. During Mr. Phelps' tenure of office in Berlin the number of American students there trebled, while many distinguished and wealthy Americans, attracted by the fame of his hospitality, removed from Paris and other towns to the German capital.

MRS. EUGENE V. DEBS.

The Labor Leader's Wife Wears Diamonds and Worships Her Husband.

Mrs. Debs, the wife of Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway union, is a tall, handsomely proportioned blond about 33 years of age. Before her marriage to the famous labor leader, about nine years ago, she was Miss Kate Baur, and her parents were among the oldest residents of Terre Haute, Ind. No children have blessed their union, but their domestic life has been very happy.



MRS. DEBS.

Mrs. Debs' eyes are gray, and her cheeks are rosy. She dresses well and wears diamonds in her ears and on her shapely hands. According to a voracious Chicago reporter, a glance at her feet removes any suspicion that she is a Chicago girl.

Mrs. Debs is very indignant over the charge that her husband organized the recent strike from mercenary motives.

He is anything but mercenary. He refused a salary of \$20,000 a year from the locomotive firemen and took his present position at \$3,000—a paltry sum when his abilities are considered. He has always been the friend of the poor, and his sympathies are ever with the oppressed. He is always on the side of the under dog in the fight.

In speaking of her husband further she said: "Mr. Debs is a very domestic man. He spends all his evenings at home and has no outside pleasures. We have a very fine library, and Eugene takes all the periodicals and reads them thoroughly. He is a great admirer of Shakespeare and Victor Hugo, and his middle name, Victor, was given him in honor of the great Frenchman. Everybody who knows Eugene likes him. If his worst enemy came into the room where he was and remained half an hour, he would be sure to go away a friend. He is not a society man, and his home and his books are all his pleasures."

OUR MINISTER TO KOREA.

John M. B. Sill of Michigan and the Important Work He Has Before Him.

Now that the United States has offered her services as mediator to settle the differences between Japan and Korea Hon. John M. B. Sill, United States minister to Korea, attracts considerable attention as the representative of Uncle Sam at the scene of the imbroglio. Mr. Sill was nominated to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Korea on Jan. 8 of the present year. He is a Michigan appointee and has for years been one of the best known men in the state's educational circles.

He was born in Erie county, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1831, and began life by teach-



MINISTER J. M. B. SILL.

ing a country school in Hillsdale county, Mich., when he was but 18 years of age. In 1853 he entered the Michigan State Normal school and enjoyed the honor of being the first male graduate the following year. His ability was so greatly admired at the school that he was at once engaged as professor of English, and in 1858 and 1859 he acted as principal.

In 1863 Mr. Sill became the first superintendent of Detroit's public schools and served two years. He then resigned to accept the presidency of the Detroit Female seminary. After 10 years of hard work he again became superintendent of the public schools of Detroit. In 1886 he returned to the post of principal in the Michigan State Normal school, a position he retained until 1893.

He has published several well known educational works; has taken the orders of the Episcopal church. He is short and stout, looks like a cleric, bears his 63 years with becoming dignity and is a thorough scholar and gentleman. He is a strong willed, determined man and an able opponent in controversy. In addition to the offices already mentioned Mr. Sill was president of the Michigan State Teachers' association in 1891 and 1892, a member of the Detroit board of education for two years and one of the board of regents of the University of Michigan from 1867 to 1869. He has long been interested in Korea and its people and was well informed about the strange country before he set foot upon its soil.

A New Remedy For Diphtheria.

A new remedy for diphtheria is being tried with success in New Zealand. It is very simple. Put five drops of sulphuric acid in a tumbler, given so the child can swallow it. If the throat is obstructed, give it with a teaspoon until the passage is cleared; then administer a wineglass every two hours. Burn sulphur in the room as strong as it can be borne.

Like Many Other Luxuries.

The stinging tree of Australia is a luxurious shrub, but is dangerous to the touch.

IVORY SOAP

IT FLOATS

IS NOT LOST IN THE TUB.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CHICAGO.

"WHERE DIRT GATHERS, WASTE RULES."

GREAT SAVING RESULTS FROM THE USE OF

SAPOLIO

J. M. KNIGHT,
ANTI-COMBINE
UNDERTAKER,
404-406 KAS. AVE.,
And 843 Kas. Ave., NORTH TOPEKA.
Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Queens-
ware on easy payments. Phone 23.
18 and Walnut, Kansas City, Mo. Phone 254.

DERELICTS IN THE ATLANTIC.

One Wreck That Has Been Floating Around for Nearly Three Years.

The report that the famous derelict, the Fannie F. Wolston, has been sighted again, this time about 250 miles east of Norfolk, awakens fresh interest in the champion and record breaker among existing wanderers on the sea. This schooner of Bath, Me., was wrecked more than two years and eight months ago, and has ever since drifted in the Atlantic, making a total course of many thousands of miles. About two months ago she was sighted not very far apparently from her present position, but the indications are said to be that, as she is now on the eastern edge of the gulf stream, she may float with it up to the trans-Atlantic steamer line, and so be a still greater peril to navigation.

The history of that vessel alone would form a sufficient argument for carrying out promptly the proposed system of international police for the destruction of dangerous derelicts. It was shown by the commissioner of navigation in his last report that in a period of five years there had been 332 known derelicts on the Atlantic coast of North America, besides 625 wrecks whose tracks were not marked. On the pilot chart for one month alone forty-five derelicts still afloat were marked, of which more than half appeared to be in the path of the trans-Atlantic steamers. Of course many have a short career, as they speedily break up or sink, but the experience of the Wolston shows how persistent is the peril in some cases, for she is only one of a large number known to keep awash for years.

YOUNG AT FIFTY-FIVE.

Professor Blackie is Spry as a Cricket and as Fond of Life as Ever.

Professor John Stuart Blackie, the eminent Scotch classical scholar and author, is 55 years of age, but is still as spry as a cricket and as fond of life as he was at 25. His friends call him "the grand old man" of Scotland and declare that he is the greatest man now living in the British Isles.

Professor Blackie, land of Bobby Burns. His rugged, strong face is framed in a great mass of silvery white hair that ripples far down over his collar, and his eyes are so bright and powerful that glasses are strangers to them. He takes long walks about Edinburgh in all sorts of weather, wears his wide brimmed hat indoors as well as out and glorifies Greek to any one who will listen.

Greek is his hobby. He believes it is the greatest language the world has ever known, and he is as familiar with it as he is with the queen's English. He has the best Greek library in Great Britain. He takes Greek newspapers and devours their contents. He has loved Greek for over 60 years and has taught the language for nearly half a century. His friends declare that he dreams in Greek.

He is as modest as he is active. "What have I done?" he said recently. "I've taught Greek, written a little and preached a great deal." In these few words does the scholar, poet, student, philosopher, teacher, orator, lawyer, lover of the classics and champion of human progress sum up a useful career of fourscore and five years.

Professor Blackie was born in Glasgow, entered college at 12 and later studied at Edinburgh university under John Wilson (Christopher North) and after years of toil returned to the university as professor of Greek. At 25 he was admitted to the bar, but turned his back on the law at 30. He has written many interesting and instructive books and holds high rank as a Greek scholar.

CHEAP EASTERN TICKETS.

To Washington, D. C., and Return for One Fare.

Tickets on sale August 24th and 25th at one fare for round trip via great Rock Island route.

\$15.00 Colorado and Return. Tickets on sale August 10th and 11th, to Denver, Colorado Springs or Pueblo, via the great Rock Island Route.

Prescriptions filled promptly and accurately at Stansfield's drug store, 632 Kansas avenue.

Concert at Candy Co.'s parlors this evening, 710 Kansas avenue.

KOREA AND HER KING.

The Hermit Nation That China, Japan, England and Russia Are All After.

Uncasy rests the head that wears Korea's crown. With Chinese, Japanese and English troops in his kingdom, an abled rebellion among his subjects, and China, Japan, England and Russia all eagerly waiting an opportunity of deposing him and stealing his territory, his majesty Li seems to be between several satanic majesties and numerous deep seas. Korea has long been known as the "Hermit Nation" on account of her hatred of foreigners, and as the "little brother of China" on account of her dependency to that empire.

Koreans have for many years acknowledged China's right to dictate what their king's policy shall be, and China has been so jealous of her absolute control over her little brother that when Korea desired to raise a loan of \$1,500,000 in New York four years ago her consul warned American capitalists not to furnish the money. A great many Chinese and Japanese live in Korea, and Japan has always regarded with disfavor the dependency of Korea to China. Last March Kim-ok-Kuin, a Korean refugee who had fled to Japan and become a citizen, foolishly went to Shanghai, where he was assassinated by Koreans who had been following him for years. Japan thought China winked at the murder. At the same time anti-Japanese riots occurred in Korea, and China promptly rushed her troops across the border to suppress the trouble. In April last unjust taxation caused a Korean

revolution. China again sent her troops, and Japan followed suit, fearing that China proposed openly seizing the country. This fact and popular indignation in Japan over the assassination of Kim-ok-Kuin have caused Japan to look horns with China in a struggle for the possession of Korea.

Russia desires to annex Korea because she would thus be greatly strengthened on the Pacific, as Korea's harbors are much better than those of Vladivostok, her southernmost port and terminus of her proposed transiberian railroad. England wants Korea because her policy is to take everything in sight, provided it be unable to defend itself. The United States is also mixed up in the affair, but only as a proposed mediator in bringing about an amicable arrangement between Japan, China and Korea.

A Railroad of Iron. A railroad which the Germans have built in Asia Minor, extending from Izmird, a harbor about 60 miles east of Constantinople, east by south 300 miles to Angora, has as little wood in it perhaps as any in the world. Not only the rails and bridges, but the ties and telegraph poles, are of iron.

Where no Space is Wasted. In many tropical countries the roof of the house is a very important part of the building, being put to a variety of uses not dreamt of in colder lands. In the one-storied houses of Peru, for instance, it is not uncommon to find the mules and horses lodged on the first floor, and the family on the floor above, while on the great flat roof there may often be seen fowls, pigs, goats and even cows. The cows are taken aloft when they are merely calves, and spend the rest of their lives on the roof.

A Costly Arrangement.

The man in Skowhegan, Maine, who has been amusing himself by poisoning his neighbors' dogs, is now amusing his neighbors by settling the bills, \$25 to \$50 for each dead dog. That's as remunerative to the owner as getting the dog's life insured.

A Costly Arrangement.

The man in Skowhegan, Maine, who has been amusing himself by poisoning his neighbors' dogs, is now amusing his neighbors by settling the bills, \$25 to \$50 for each dead dog. That's as remunerative to the owner as getting the dog's life insured.

A Costly Arrangement.

The man in Skowhegan, Maine, who has been amusing himself by poisoning his neighbors' dogs, is now amusing his neighbors by settling the bills, \$25 to \$50 for each dead dog. That's as remunerative to the owner as getting the dog's life insured.